

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE.

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The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

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An Epistle of President Orson Pratt, to the Saints throughout Great Britain.

DEAR BRETHREN:—Through the blessing of a kind Providence I have been preserved to once more meet with the Saints in the British dominions. I have been absent from you about four months, during which time I have performed a lengthy though pleasant journey to Council Bluffs, on the extreme western frontiers of the United States. The facilities for traveling within a few years past, have increased to such a degree, that it seems apparently to have decreased the distances upon the surface of our globe. To cross the Atlantic, and travel some two thousand miles into the interior of America, would have once been considered quite an undertaking, but now it is only a pleasure excursion. The power of steam seems to have almost united the continents into one.

In less than three weeks the servants of God can go from St. Louis to Liverpool—a distance equal to one-quarter of the circumference of the earth. They may well be termed, in the language of Isaiah, "the swift messengers of the nations."

It has fallen to the lot of the Latter-day Saints to live in one of the most momentous ages of the world—an age in which wickedness reigns predominantly upon all the face of the earth—an age in which God has determined to read in pieces and overthrow all the governments and kingdoms of this world, and establish his everlasting kingdom in the hands of his Saints, who shall bear rule under the whole heavens. For about six thousand years the inhabitants of our world have displayed their wisdom in the establishment of various forms of human government; but wickedness has triumphed among them all. The wicked have had their day for rule, but it is now drawing swiftly to a final close. Their sun is setting no more to rise: a long night of darkness awaits them. God has set his hand to turn and overturn, and to give the kingdom unto his Saints—to redeem the earth from oppression and violence—to consume the wicked as chaff, that righteousness alone may be exalted.

To bring about this great change in governmental affairs, one of the most important revelations that have ever saluted the ears of mortals, has been given namely, the BOOK OF MORMON. It is sent forth as a last message to the nations of the wicked; it is sent to establish a kingdom which shall break in pieces all other kingdoms; it is sent to gather out the righteous from all nations, and establish them in one; it is sent to fulfil the times of the Gentiles, and bind up the law and testimony among them, that if they will not repent, they may be delivered over unto destruction; it is sent to gather Israel from their long dispersion; it is sent to make known the gospel in greater plainness and fulness, that conditions upon doctrine may cease, and the watchmen of Zion set eyes to eye; it is sent as the great preparatory work for the second advent of the Son of God; it is sent that the Saints may know the signs of the times, and not be in darkness, and that great day come upon them unawares.

When this message shall have been proclaimed to all nations, the Son of God shall come to sit upon the throne of his power and reign for evermore. Already twenty years have elapsed since the setting up of the kingdom of God; the proclamation has already been sounded in the ears of many nations; tens of thousands in America, in Great Britain, in the Isles of the Pacific, and in various quarters of the globe, have received glad tidings, and with penitent contrite hearts have been baptized preparatory to the coming of the Great Bridegroom. Already tens of thousands have gathered out from the United States, Great Britain, and

Islands of the sea, unto the valleys of the mountains in North America; there they are building cities, temples, and public buildings, converting the fertile valleys into gardens, and vineyards, and well-cultivated farms, spreading themselves abroad into all the surrounding country. Where before resounded the warwhoop of the savage, and the howling of wild beasts, now are heard the voice of civilization, and the melodious songs of the righteous.

Let the poor afflicted Saints in this land cheer up their drooping spirits, for they shall in due time be gathered; if they cannot obtain means in this land, they shall be helped from afar; for the Lord will surely deliver His people, and no power can stay His hand. Already a sound of deliverance begins to be heard from a distance. Hark! It is a voice from the mountains. It is not a voice of savage triumph; it is not the voice of tyrants, clad with terror; it is not the voice of a nation bowed down with oppression; it is not the voice of mourning and lamentation; but it is the voice of freedom, rejoicing in the high places of the earth. Behold her standing on yonder mountain tops, clothed with celestial light. With outstretched arms to the nations, and with a voice of lovely compassion—she calls—Listen! she calls to the Saints in affliction: she invites them to her dwelling place. Her voice is heard! see the Saints arise: see mighty ships wait them on the main—see countless numbers track the western plains; the everlasting hills re-echo with their songs. Lo! a vast multitude assembled, enrobed in garments pure and white: They pray—the heavens listen—the powers above are marshalled. All things prepared—the Saints return to Zion, the Lord goes before the camp—the nations fear and tremble; ZION IS REDEEMED, and becomes the joy of all the earth. Praise ye the Lord.

Our latest news from the Salt Lake Settlements was dated the 12th of April. All things were then prosperous in the Valley. They were ploughing, sowing, planting, and making every preparation for an abundant harvest. Tens of thousands of emigrants for the mines, together with immense numbers of horses, mules, and cattle will pass through the Valley this season, which will afford a ready market for all the provisions that can be spared. Large quantities of merchandise, both in dry goods and groceries, are being taken by the merchants to supply the demands of the country; they are paying forty guineas per ton for the transportation of goods from the Bluffs to the Valley. The Lord is truly beginning to favor Zion, and to abundantly supply all her wants, although he takes his own way to accomplish it. O that the Saints may not forget the Lord in the days of their prosperity. How great are the responsibilities resting upon them! and how fearful the consequences of abusing the privileges and blessings bestowed from heaven!

Elder Woodruff, with most of the Saints from the Eastern and Middle States, is now crossing the plains. It is judged that our emigration to the mountains this season will amount to some three thousand souls, taking with them from 800 to 1000 wagons. The Saints who still tarry at the Bluffs are generally poor, but they are in a rich and fertile country, and with perseverance and industry will soon be able to pursue their journey over the plains, leaving the country for others of their brethren who may come on and wish to tarry there for a season. There are some three or four thousand Saints in St. Louis, who are apparently doing well, much better than the poor in England. At this present time there seems to be in America a feeling of friendship and good will towards the Saints in almost every quarter. Our poor find employment sooner than any other class of people; they have been proved and found trustworthy; hence they are sought after in preference to others. The Lord has seen the afflictions of his people, and softened the hearts of that nation towards them for a season. How long his friendship will continue we know not; it cannot be long; for the nation has rejected the message of heaven, and they must be rejected of God; they will from time to time harden their hearts against the people of God, and will desire their destruction, but God will deliver them out of their hands.

About two years have elapsed since I was appointed to preside over the Saints in this land. I have endeavored, during the time, to inform myself concerning your condition, and to offer such counsel as I thought best adapted to your circumstances. If, in the multiplicity of business which has pressed my mind, I have at any time erred, it has not been intentionally. It has been my constant prayer and study to know the will of God concerning you. It affords me great pleasure to know that the churches have greatly flourished since I have been in your midst, and that many thousands have been added to your numbers. Peace and union have also prevailed in almost every branch; while the Holy spirit has been abundantly poured forth upon you, as is evident from the miraculous manifestations of the healing power, together with numerous other blessings enjoyed throughout the land. These tokens of the goodness of God towards his saints are calculated to make the faithful servants of God rejoice.

The wise and judicious management displayed by the presidents of conferences, and the traveling elders under them, has been the principal means in the hands of God in extending the cause of truth in the British Isles. The extensive circulation of the printed word has also given an impetus to the rolling of the great wheel of salvation. Strictness of discipline in plucking off dead branches—in purifying the church of corrupt members—and in laying the axe at the very root of every species of wickedness, has also

had a powerful tendency to strengthen and confirm the meek and humble, and to enlighten the eyes of the honest inquirer.

Let the presiding elders of every conference endeavor to inform their minds relative to the condition of every branch under their respective jurisdictions. See whether your flocks are in a healthy condition or not. The Lord has made you the shepherd over his sheep; if you lose the sheep, or suffer them to perish through your neglect, they will be required at your hands. Teach the presidents of branches to look diligently after all the members. Counsel them to enforce strict discipline, and to root out all backbiting and evil-speaking one against another; for this is a great evil, and tends to quarrels, divisions, strife, apostasy, and death. If the backbiter or evil speaker will not, after proper admonitions, reform and cease his evil practices, let fellowship be withdrawn from him, and let all know that the church of God is not the place to injure and devour one another. If any officer or member under your charge be found teaching or practicing unscriptural doctrines, let him be dealt with strictly by the law of God; and if the president of a conference shall transgress, or teach or practice any iniquity, let the same be reported to us, accompanied with the proper evidences; and if one of the Twelve, or the President of the Saints in Great Britain, shall transgress the law of virtue, and teach or practice unrighteousness, let the presidents of conferences inquire into the same, and collect the testimonies thereof, and forthwith transmit the documents unto the First Presidency at head quarters, that all may be dealt with according to the law of heaven. The time is come when too much light and knowledge have been given to the Saints for them to suffer themselves to be imposed upon by men who are carried away with their lusts. And we say, in the name of the Lord, that the displeasure of heaven shall overtake the adulterer unless he speedily repent, and his name shall be blotted out from among the people of God. "Woe unto them that commit whoredoms, saith the Lord God Almighty, for they shall be thrust down to hell." Woe unto them who shall betray the confidence reposed in them, and shall make use of their authority to seduce and lead astray ignorant and silly women, for, except they repent, their authority shall perish quickly like the dry stubble before the devouring flame. Woe unto them who lie and bear false witness against their brother or sister to their injury; it were better for them that they were sunk in the depths of the nighty ocean than to offend the children of God. Woe unto them who steal, for their deeds shall be made manifest, and justice and judgment shall lay hold on them in an hour they think not. Woe unto them who love slander, and will not cease to speak evil of their brother and sister, for they shall be hated of God and man, and their hopes shall wither away and perish. Woe unto all those among the Saints who shall turn from their righteousness and do iniquity, for the great day of the Lord is at hand, and their portion shall be among hypocrites and unbelievers.

Let the Saints sanctify themselves both in body and spirit, that the Holy Ghost, with all its accompanying powers and gifts, may be more abundantly manifested; for the destroyer is abroad in the earth, and the Saints must live by faith. But, how can we have faith, if we neglect the counsels of wisdom which God has ordained for our preservation? The time is drawing near when I shall leave you and go to the Valley with my family, according to the request of the First Presidency, as will be seen in their late epistle. But be assured, dear brethren, that the expressions of unbounded confidence, which the Saints have everywhere manifested towards me, will ever be cherished by me with a grateful heart. I shall ever look upon this short period of my life as among the happiest days of my pilgrimage. And if I have been a humble instrument in the hands of God of benefiting any of His Saints, or of advancing His cause in Great Britain, it will afford me great and lasting consolation when far hence in other climes.

The Saints in this land are dear to my heart; I have seen their toils, their hard labors, and oppression, and my heart has mourned over their afflictions. I have loved them because of their strong desire to work righteousness and hearken to the counsels of heaven: I have loved them because of their faith and love to God and His truth; I have loved them because they have loved me: and when I see their poverty and sufferings, my soul yearns over them, and my eyes are filled with tears. In the fulness of my heart I cry to thee, O my Father and my God. I ask thee, O God, to look upon these my brethren; behold, how they have sorely toiled these many years, while their children have cried for bread; behold them, O Lord, bowed down in sorrow, under heavy burdens imposed upon them by their cruel taskmasters, and when thou lookest, O Lord, upon these great afflictions of thine own children, let thy bowels be moved with compassion towards them; let salvation and deliverance come speedily: defer not, lest thy people fall under the heavy yoke and perish. O Lord, thy people in this land have become a great people, but this is not their resting place—their eyes and their whole hearts are towards the mountains of Zion—the land which thou hast ordained for the habitation of the righteous in the days of trouble. Glorify thy name, O Father, in working out a speedy deliverance for this great people, that they may rest during the remainder of their days from the hard bondage, wherein they have been made to serve. Gather this people together, that they and their children may learn thy ways more perfectly, and walk in thy paths, and no more be led astray by the vain and foolish

traditions of the Gentiles: yea, O Lord, save thy people for evermore.

I shall probably leave England the latter part of next winter, or early in spring, and perhaps sooner; but I rejoice exceedingly that I can leave you under the presidency and watch-care of one of the Twelve, namely, Franklin D. Richards, whose former labors in this country are well known and highly appreciated by the Saints. His unwearied diligence in the cause of truth—his godlike dignity of deportment, combined with a mild and amiable disposition—his sterling virtue and integrity, united with a superior intellect, enriched with the wisdom and knowledge of heaven—have eminently qualified him for the dignified and highly responsible station of presiding over the numerous churches which will soon be entrusted to his charge. Brother Richards will act in conjunction with me as my counsellor while I remain in this country; and it is to be hoped that through our united exertions we may be humble instruments in advancing the great cause of truth in this part of the Lord's vineyard.

Some of the presiding elders have been rather negligent in teaching the law of tithing according to the counsel which we have heretofore given. Every president of a conference should see that every member of the church of whom tithing is required, is correctly instructed in regard to his duty upon this subject; urge upon them the necessity of strict obedience to this requirement of heaven; it is as essential as any other requirement; no person will prosper who undertakes to cheat the Lord, and slip off to America with his property and money, without paying in this land the tenth thereof. The Lord has commanded and man must obey; his justice and judgment is the penalty of disobedience; therefore we exhort the Saints to obey the law of tithing; obey it strictly with cheerful hearts; obey it without delay. I have already borrowed upwards of £200 over and above the tithing I had on hand, to forward nails, glass, and other temple property to the Valley: this was necessary in order that they might be forwarded this season that the great work might not be delayed. The amount borrowed must be within a few weeks refunded, therefore we call upon the presidents of conferences to see that every person who should pay tithing attends to this duty immediately, that there may be funds in the Lord's storehouse to fulfil the purposes specified in the revelations and counsels of heaven. Teach those Saints who have property, and who will not exert themselves to obey this law of heaven, that the Spirit of God shall begin to withdraw from them, and the hand of the Lord shall be against them, and they shall cease to prosper in their business transactions, and a curse shall be upon the labor of their hands, and unless they repent they shall wither away like a branch plucked from the vine.

The perpetual Emigration Fund must also be kept in view; and the Saints should be thoroughly instructed as to the importance of doing all within their power for the enlargement of this fund; it is established especially for the benefit of the poor, to be appropriated according to the instructions which shall from time to time be given by the First Presidency. Let all the arrangements and counsels which have, during my absence, been laid before the Saints by brother Franklin D. Richards, in relation to the collection of this fund, be faithfully complied with. Let the treasurers of the conferences forward to our office immediately the amount of funds which they have on hand, accompanied with a list of the names of the contributors in which each resides. After this instruction has been fulfilled, the treasurers will thereafter make quarterly remittances and reports to us, namely, on the 1st of October, 1st January, 1st April, and 1st August. As our office will not be responsible only for the funds which actually reach us, we shall, if necessary, publish from time to time the names of all contributors, with the amount contributed, (with the exception of those who may request us to do otherwise.) This will have a tendency, in some measure, to detect any dishonesty on the part of the treasurers. We hope, however, that among the Saints no dishonesty will be found to exist, and that every man will be faithful and punctual in all things entrusted to his charge. We also say to all the Saints, let none of the Emigration Fund be used for any expenses whatever, but let all expenses incurred in purchasing cheap account books for the treasurers, or in any other way, be settled by the branches, independently of this fund.

Mechanics of every description are greatly needed in the Salt Lake country. Furnaces, forges, glass works, potteries, manufactories of cotton, of linen, of wool, are greatly called for. Let the presidents of conferences seek diligently in every branch under their respective jurisdictions for wise, skillful, and ingenious artisans, mechanics, manufacturers, potters, &c. Counsel those of them that have means, to go immediately to the Valley; and counsel those who have not good means, to use every exertion to obtain means and be in readiness when called for, if funds should be appropriated for their assistance; and remember the maxim, that the Lord will help his Saints who will seek diligently and honestly to help themselves. The presidents of conferences have many duties to perform in relation to the temporal salvation of the Saints as well as spiritual, let them not, therefore, become dilatory in relation to this counsel. We urged these things upon you months ago in many of the Stars, and we humbly hope that you have not forgotten subjects which we esteem of such vast importance for the welfare of the children of Zion. If you can find men of capital who have never been engaged in the manufacturing business, but who are willing to

invest their capital in the establishment of such business, teach them that it is their privilege so to do, and that they shall be blessed with an hundred fold in this life, besides having the satisfaction of seeing hundreds of thousands of Saints benefited by their manufactures. Let the Saints in Great Britain arise with one heart and mind to perform the great and mighty work which is before them, and the Lord their God will bless them, and strengthen their hands, and enable them to perform wonders in his name. They are called to do great things; let them not, therefore, be faint-hearted nor discouraged, for God is with them.

With feelings of love to all the Saints, and with an anxious desire for your welfare, I subscribe myself your brother in the kingdom of Christ.

ORSON PRATT,
15, Wilson Street, Liverpool, July 23d, '50.

For the Frontier Guardian.

LINES.

BY SARAH STAGEMAN.

Ah!—what is this we've lived to see,
Ye Saints of Latter-days?
The course of nature, once more set free
With all its brightest rays.
Ye! these are golden days,
(As said, "Ye! once in ancient times,"
To all that love God's work and ways;
And to his will resigns.)

Christ's kingdom is once more on earth,
And shall forever stand;
And you—who realize its worth,
Press to that peaceful land.
It is the land of promise's rest,
The land, the Lord has given;
There! there the Saints are ever blest,
Who from their home were driven!

Ah! linger not in all the plain,
Behold!—the destroyer's on his way!
Arise, and go, do not refrain,
Ye Saints! do not delay!
Thou' dear to you—your homes may be,
Ah! what can they afford?
When upon the wicked, destruction you see,
And you—with them must share the rod!

You who learn by observation,
Happy—Oh! happy are ye;
But by experience in any station,
Trials and troubles must you see.
I pray you Saints, to mark it well,
For it—by experience I've found;
And no longer, among demons dwell,
Or stand on hostile ground!

Ye Saints!—ye Saints of Latter-days,
Arise and gird your armor on;
For soon we'll meet our Christ who says
"In him we shall be one."
Oh! may we all, as one unite,
Upon Mount Zion's white
That we, with Jesus Christ in white
May stand at his right hand!

We must not—must not shun the fight.
If we with Jesus wish to reign;
We cannot bear celestial light,
Do we but now—refuse the pain!
Oh! Saints do not faint, the prize is in view!
Consider your Savior, what he bore;
He endured the cross, despised the shame too!
And may you his bright pattern explore.

Laws of Health.

Children should be taught to use the left hand as much as and as well as the right. Coarse bread is much better for children than fine.

Children should sleep in separate beds, and should not wear night-caps. Children under seven years of age should not be confined over six or seven hours in the house—and that time should be broken by frequent recesses.

Children and young people must be made to hold their heads up and shoulders back while standing, sitting, or walking. The best beds for children are of hair, or, in winter, of hair and cotton.

From one to one pound and a half of solid food is sufficient for a person in the ordinary vocation of business. Persons in sedentary employments should drop one-third of their food, and they will escape dyspepsia.

Young persons should walk at least two hours a day in the open air. Young ladies should be prevented from bandaging the chest. We have known three cases of insanity terminating in death, which began in this practice.

Every person, great and small, should wash all over in cold water every morning. Reading aloud is conducive to health.

The more clothing we wear, other things being equal, the less food we need. Sleeping-rooms should have a fire-place, or some mode of ventilation besides the windows.

Young people and others cannot study much by lamp-light with impunity. The best remedy for eyes weakened by night use, is a fine stream of cold water frequently applied to them.—[London Lancet.

A civil answer to a rude speech costs not much and is worth a great deal.

A great deal of unhappiness is caused to us, by paying too much attention to what others say and think of us. He is an arrant coward, who conscience of doing right, fears to have the censure of the whole world.

Whether we do well or ill, others will still form wrong estimates of our motives, attach blame to us for doing deeds of which we have no reason to be ashamed.

Say but little, think much, and do more.

We should educate the whole man—the body, the head, the heart; the body to act, the head to think, and the heart to feel.

It is a poor eulogy upon one who has departed this life, to say he never had an enemy. Most men who are men, make, in their career of life, more or less enemies. It is impossible that they can do otherwise.

The same truth is the basis of a fool and a wise man, becomes two different things. The fool which reveals to a philosopher the system of the universe, only serves a child to cut his finger with. How many weak men have been the victims of a wise man!

The Doom of our World.

The following from the North British Review, we believe contains more truth than the majority of mankind are aware of:

"What this change is to be, we dare not conjecture, but we see in the heavens themselves some traces of the destructive elements and indication of their powers—the descent of meteoric stones upon our globe—the wheeling comets wielding their loose material at the solar surface—the volcanic eruption of our own astelle—the appearance of others—are all forebodings of that impending convulsion to which the system of the world is doomed. Thus placed upon a planet which is to be burnt, and under heavens which are to melt away—thus treading as it were, on the cemetries, and dwelling on mausoleums of former worlds, let us learn the lesson of humanity and wisdom, if we have not already been taught in the school of revelation."

Without sorrow, life would be no better than a dream. Grief is reality, and though bitter as wormwood, mortals love it, for it makes them feel themselves, and know the value of each other.

The trials of life are tests which ascertain how much gold is in us.

People seldom improve when they have no other model but themselves for a copy.

SOLDIERS AND EDITORS.—This learning the trick of making ten thousand legs and arms move to the thinking of one brain, is a very picturesque process, though, as an actor in it, I should prefer some directly opposite system, which would give us the use of more brains for our legs and arms. Looked at from "the ranks," indeed, the two professions of soldier and editor are in direct contrast in this respect—a soldier's duty being but the ten thousandth of one man's thinking, while an editor's duty is to think for ten thousand.—[N. P. Willis.

When angry subscribers at the South want to "stop the paper," they just march up to the office in a body, and smash the press!

WE DO NOT OBSERVE.—If the stars should appear only one night in a thousand years, how would men believe and preserve for many generations the remembrance of God which had been shown. But every night come out these preachers of beauty and light the universe with their admonishing smile.

The only cure for timidity is knowledge. Ignorant men are always superstitious and cowardly. To cure children of being "afraid in the dark," don't put hickory on their backs, but place books in their hands. Beck's Chemistry will infuse more real genuine courage into a boy's mind than all the rattan in the world.

Tell-tales are contemptible beings. To retail in one house what is seen or spoken of in another, is a treason against society, which cannot be thoroughly be despised.

The Boston Post expresses the opinion, that a man could make a good deal of money there by minding his own business, because he would have very little competition.

DOMESTIC PEACE.—The less of physical force or menacing language we use—the less, to take an expressive word, we scold our children—the more order and quiet we shall commonly secure. I have seen a family where a single word, or a look, even, would allay a rising storm. The gentle but firm method is the best security for domestic peace.

The bones of a bird are hollow and filled with air. If a string be tied tightly round the neck of a sparrow, so that no air can enter its lungs, and its leg be broken, it will live. Respiration will take place by means of the broken bone.

The Sick Man's Bed.

If there be a regal solitude, it is a sick bed. How the patient lords it there—what caprices he acts without control! How king-like he aways his pillow, tumbling and tossing, and shifting, and moulding it to the ever-varying requisition of his throbbing temples. He changes sides oftener than a politician. Now lies full-length, then half-length, obliquely, transversely, head and feet quite across the bed—and none accuse him of tergiversation. Within four curtains he is absolute. How sickness enlarges the dimensions of a man's self to himself! He is his own exclusive object. Supreme selfishness is incarnated on him as his only duty. 'Tis the two tables of the Law to him. He has nothing to think of but how to get well. What passes out of doors or within them, affects him not.—[Charles Lamb.

THE MORMON IN ENGLAND.—Dr. Mackay, has written for the London Morning Chronicle, a full and interesting account of the Mormons—a large number of whom are constantly emigrating from England to this country. He says that the Mormons boast of having an emigration fund of three and a half tons of California gold. Dr. Mackay saw and mixed much with these enthusiasts in Liverpool. He was introduced to one of their priests, who evinced the most friendly feeling, stating that he was the author of a piece of poetry which is in high favor among the sect. He stated that, during the last ten years, the emigration of Mormons from England has been nearly 14,000, and that during the last year it amounted to 2,000—chiefly farmers and mechanics of a superior class, from Iowa, Ohio, Kentucky, Wales, and the northern parts of Scotland. The growth of Mormonism," Dr. Mackay says, "is rapid as it was, is not to be compared with the growth of Romanism."

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1850.

An Act to Establish a Territorial Government for Utah.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, to wit: bounded on the west by the State of California, on the north by the territory of Oregon, and on the east by the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and on the south by the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude, be, and the same is hereby, created into a temporary government, by the name of the Territory of Utah; and when admitted as a State, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of her admission: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the Government of the United States from dividing said Territory into two or more Territories, in such manner and at such time as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other State or Territory of the United States.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Utah shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The Governor shall reside within said Territory, shall be commander-in-chief of the Militia thereof, shall perform the duties and receive the emoluments of superintendent of Indian affairs, and shall approve all laws passed by the Legislative Assembly before they shall take effect; he may grant pardons for offenses against the laws of said Territory; and he may receive for offenses against the laws of the United States, until the decision of the President can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of the said Territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be a Secretary of said Territory, who shall reside therein, and hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States; he shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the Legislative Assembly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and one copy of the executive proceedings, on or before the first day of December in each year, to the President of the United States, and at the same time, two copies of the laws to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Senate, for the use of Congress. And in case of the death, removal, resignation, or other necessary absence of the governor from the Territory, the secretary shall have, and hereby is authorized and required to execute and perform, all the powers and duties of the governor during such vacancy or necessary absence, or until another Governor shall be duly appointed to fill such vacancy.

SECTION 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the governor and a Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly shall consist of a Council and House of Representatives. The Council shall consist of thirteen members, having the qualifications of voters as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue two years. The House of Representatives shall consist of twenty-six members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the Council, and whose term of service shall continue one year. An apportionment shall be made, as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties or districts, for the election of the Council and House of Representatives, giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its population. Indians excepted, as nearly as may be. And the members of the Council and of the House of Representatives shall reside in and be inhabitants of the district for which they may be elected respectively. Previous to the first election, the governor shall cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the several counties and districts of the Territory to be taken, and the first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, as the governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall at the same time, declare the number of members of the Council and House of Representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled under this act. The number of persons authorized to be elected having the highest number of votes in each of said county districts for member of the Council shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected to the Council; and the person or persons authorized to be elected having the highest number of votes for the House of Representatives; equal to the number to which each county or district shall be entitled, shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected members of the House of Representatives: *Provided*, That in case of a tie between two or more persons voted for, the governor shall order a new election to supply the vacancy made by such a tie. And the persons thus elected to the Legislative Assembly shall meet at such place, and on such day, as the governor or shall appoint; but, thereafter, the time, place, and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the apportioning the representation in the several counties or districts to the Council and House of Representatives, according to population, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the Legislative Assembly: *Provided*, That no one session shall exceed the term of forty days.

SECTION 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of said Territory at the time of the passage of this act, shall be entitled

to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory; but the qualifications of voters and of holding office, at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the legislative assembly: *Provided*, That that right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, including those recognized as citizens by the treaty with the Republic of Mexico, concluded February second, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

SECTION 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative power of said Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. All the laws passed by the Legislative Assembly and Governor shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States, and if disapproved shall be null and of no effect.

SECTION 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all township, district, and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah. The Governor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for; and in the first instance the Governor alone may appoint all said officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the first session of the Legislative Assembly, and shall lay off the necessary districts for members of the Council and House of Representatives, and all other officers.

SECTION 8. *And be it further enacted*, That no member of Legislative Assembly shall hold or be appointed to any office which shall have been created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased, while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States, except postmasters, shall be a member of the Legislative Assembly, or shall hold any office under the government of said Territory.

SECTION 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the judicial power of said Territory shall be vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts, and in Justices of the Peace. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said Territory annually, and they shall their offices during the period of four years. The said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each of said districts, at such time and place as may be prescribed by law; and the said judges shall, after their appointments, respectively, reside in the districts which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the probate courts and of justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law: *Provided*, That justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction in any matter in controversy when the title of boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said supreme and district courts, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. Each district court, or the judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exception and appeals, shall be allowed in all cases from the final decisions of said district courts to the supreme court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; but in no case removed to the supreme court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The supreme court, or the justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of said supreme court, shall be allowed, and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of the property or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party or other competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dollars; except only that, in all cases involving title to slaves, the said writs of error or appeals shall be allowed and decided by the said supreme court, without regard to the value of the matter, property, or title in controversy; and except, also, that a writ of error or appeal shall also be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decisions of the said supreme court created by this act, or of any judge thereof, or of the district courts created by this act, or of any judge thereof, upon any writ of habeas corpus involving the question of personal freedom; and each of the said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States; and the said supreme and district courts of the said Territory, and the respective judges thereof, shall and may grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases in which the same are grantable by the judges of the United States in the District of Columbia; and the first six days of every term of said courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said Constitution and laws; and writs of error and appeal, in all such cases, shall be made to the supreme court of said Territory, the same as in other cases. The said clerk shall receive in all such cases the same fees which the clerks of the district courts of Oregon Territory now receive for similar services.

SECTION 10. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed an attorney for said

Territory, who shall continue in office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President, and shall receive the same fees and salary as the attorney of the United States for the present Territory of Oregon. There shall also be a marshal for the Territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall execute all process issuing from the said courts, when exercising their jurisdiction as circuit and district courts of the United States; he shall perform the duties, be subject to the same regulation and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees as the marshal of the district court of the United States for the present Territory of Oregon; and shall, in addition, be paid two hundred dollars annually as a compensation for extra services.

SECTION 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the governor, secretary, chief justice and associate justices, attorney, and marshal, shall be nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President of the United States. The governor and secretary to be appointed as aforesaid shall, before the act as such, respectfully, take an oath or affirmation, before the district judge, or some justice of the peace in the limits of said Territory, duly authorized to administer oaths and affirmations by the laws now in force therein, or before the chief justice or some associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices; which said oaths, when so taken, shall be certified by the person by whom the same shall have been taken, and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the said secretary among the executive proceedings; and the chief justice and associate justices, and all other civil officers in said Territory, before the act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation, before the said governor or secretary, or some judge or justice of the peace of the Territory, who may be duly commissioned and qualified, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted, by the person taking the same, to the secretary, to be by him recorded as aforesaid; and afterwards, the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified, and recorded, in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law. The Governor shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars as Governor, and one thousand dollars as Superintendent of Indian Affairs. The Chief Justice and Associate Justices shall each receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars. The Secretary shall receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars. The said salaries shall be paid quarterly, at the Treasury of the United States. The members of the Legislative Assembly shall be entitled to receive three dollars each per day during their attendance at the sessions thereof, and three dollars each for twenty miles travel, in going to and returning from the said sessions, estimated according to nearest usual travel route. There shall be appropriated annually the sum of one thousand dollars, to be expended by the Governor to defray the contingent expenses of the Territory; there shall also be appropriated, annually, a sufficient sum to be expended by the Secretary of the Territory, and upon an estimate to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the Legislative Assembly, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses; and the Secretary of the Territory shall annually account to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States for the manner in which the aforesaid sum shall have been expended.

SECTION 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah shall hold its first session at such time and place in said Territory as the Governor thereof shall appoint and direct; and at said first session, or as soon thereafter as they shall deem expedient, the Governor and Legislative Assembly shall proceed to locate and establish the seat of government for said Territory at such place as they may deem eligible; which place, however, shall thereafter be subject to be changed by the said Governor and Legislative Assembly. And the sum of twenty thousand dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated and granted to said Territory of Utah, to be applied by the Governor and Legislative Assembly, to the erection of suitable public buildings at the seat of government.

SECTION 13. *And be it further enacted*, That a Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve during each Congress of the United States, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the Legislative Assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the several other Territories of the United States to the said House of Representatives. The first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, as the Governor shall appoint and direct; and at all subsequent elections, the times, places, and manner of holding the elections shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly: *Provided*, That said delegate shall receive no higher sum for mileage than is allowed by law to the delegate from Oregon.

SECTION 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by and under the direction of the said Governor of the Territory of Utah, in the purchase of a library, to be kept at the seat of government for the use of the Governor, Legislative Assembly, Judges of the Supreme Court, Secretary, Marshal, and Attorney of said Territory, and such other persons, and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION 15. *And be it further enacted*, That when the lands in said Territory shall be surveyed under the direction of the Government of the United States preparatory to bringing the same into market, sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in each township

in said Territory shall be, and the same are hereby, reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in said Territory, and in the States and Territories hereafter to be erected out of the same.

SECTION 16. *And be it further enacted*, That, temporarily, and until otherwise provided by law, the Governor of said Territory may define the judicial districts of said Territory, and assign the judges who may be appointed for said Territory to the several districts, and also appoint the times and places for holding courts in the several counties or subdivisions in each of said judicial districts, by proclamation to be issued by him; but the Legislative Assembly, at their first or any subsequent session, may organize, alter, or modify such judicial districts, and assign the judges, and alter the times and places of holding courts, as to them shall seem proper and convenient.

SECTION 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the Constitution and laws of the United States are hereby extended over and declared to be in force in said Territory of Utah, so far as the same or any provision thereof may be applicable.

Approved, September 9, 1850.

FROM HAVANA.—The following we clip from the Saint Louis Republican of the 27th ult., which shows clearly the feeling of the Spaniards towards this nation:

The officers of the two American vessels taken during the invasion, have been condemned to eight years confinement and hard labor, in chains; they are to be transported to Spain, in a few days.

A great fire broke out in Cardenas on the night of the 12th ult.; several stores were consumed and the loss is very great.

We publish the following statement of the murder of Edward Murphy, at Council Bluffs, by request of the citizens of that place. The man is at large, who killed Murphy, without undergoing a legal examination. Who is to blame for this? The Locooco Legislature, who held the judiciary from this portion of country:

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Oct. 3d, 1850.

We will trouble the public with the unexpected death of Edward (alias Pat) Murphy, who was shot at Point au Poul, by London, who kept a grocery on a small scale in this place, Mr. London, it appears had said if Murphy did not pay him what he owed he would take it out of his hide. Mr. Murphy who had been drinking freely, replied, by saying: "you are not a white man, (damn you) and you always manage to slip out yourself, just like any other mean man; after a little trouble, London raised a hatchet and cut Murphy very bad; he was then stopped by the citizens who quelled the fuss and London left his deadfall.

Some two hours elapsed when some of the citizens felt aggrieved at London and his dog, who had killed a cat some half hour before. The gentleman concluded he would kill the dog, and London gave permission, then they started to accomplish their desires; after they had obtained permission, and Murphy who was still drunk, and he wanted gun, he got one which was not loaded, it was the only gun in the company; when he was within a few steps of London's house, a boy told London that Murphy was coming; he hurried from the table where he was sitting, and seized his rifle, which he had prepared, and without speaking he shot and run off through the cornfield. He has removed to Indian Town, on the east fork of the Nebraskan, and presume he intends to remain there. He was formerly from Missouri near the sand hills.

Written by request of the citizens of Council Bluffs.

It is said that more lives have been lost, and more buildings and other property destroyed this summer, than for five years past.

The Utah bill, (all that was saved out of the wreck of the Omnibus) passed the Senate August 1st, and the House Sept. 7. It merely defines the boundaries of Utah, situated in the great Central Basin of our continent, and provides for its organization as at Territory of the Union. It passed the Senate by 32 to 18 (all the Nays from Free States but two, and generally hostile to the bill only because it contained no inhibition of Slavery.) The House concurred on Saturday, Sept. 7, by a vote of 97 to 85—the Nays being mainly Northern men, who opposed the bill for its lack of a Slavery inhibition as aforesaid, but mixed with these were 13 ultra Southerners, who objected to the bill because it does not provide for the security of Slaves as Property in the Territory.—[N. Y. Tribune.

The Odd Fellows have erected a grand edifice at San Francisco for the accommodation of their order.

The surplus wheat of the present crop, in Canada, is estimated at 4,000,000 bushels.

KANSASVILLE MARKET.
WEDNESDAY, October 16, 1850.

Flour	per hundred	\$4 00
Beef	" "	\$1 50
Sugar	" "	10c
Coffee	" "	12c
Rice	" "	8c
Salt	" "	\$1 00
Tea	(various qualities)	75c
Molasses	S. H. per gal.	25c
" N. O.	" "	60c
Golden Syrup	" "	50c
Pork	(fresh)	70c
Bacon	" "	70c
Lard	" "	80c
Candles	" "	15c
Dried Apples	" "	none
Dried Peaches	" "	25c
Raisins	(new) MR	30c
Currents	(Zante)	25c
Green hides	" "	45c
Peas	" "	45c
Beans	(dried)	65c
" (mashed)	" "	65c
Potatoes	" "	35c
Corn	" "	35c
Wheat	" "	\$1 00
Oats	" "	50c
Peas	" "	50c
Onions	" "	75c
Turnips	" "	10c
Butter	" "	15c
Cheese	" "	80c
Swiss	" "	17c
Eggs	" "	\$1 00
" do.	" "	10c

GOOD NEWS FOR THE SALT LAKE EMIGRANTS, Needham & Ferguson, OF THE DESERT HOUSE OR



Have just received per steamer, a large, and well selected stock of Goods, purchased expressly for this market, and at a rate that will be satisfactory to all.

The following are a few of the leading articles in our store, SUGAR, light and dry, for emigrants. COFFEE, TEA, in small quantities. GROCERIES, heavy stock. RICE, HARD BREAD, WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, first quality. DRIED BEEF, FLOUR, best brand, DRY GOODS, an extensive stock. STOVES, Premium HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Emigrants give us a call, and we will take pleasure in showing you the New Goods.

Remember the

DESERT HOUSE

Where it is No Trouble to Show Goods. N. B. A liberal reduction will be made to whole buyers, and those buying their outfit for Salt Lake.

Kansville, May 31, 1850.

LET EVERY TRADE LIVE.

Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer.

Kansville, Iowa.

HAS just received per Steamer Robert Fulton, a large and splendid assortment of Premium Stoves, also Irving's Patent Air Tight Stoves, Brass Kettles, &c., which he will sell as low as at any place this side of St. Louis, call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also his large and superb assortment of tin ware which he is constantly manufacturing. All kind of tin or sheet iron ware made to order. Don't forget the sign of the BIG COFFEE POT.

DUSTIN AMY.

Kansville, July 10, 1850.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS

AT C. VOORHIS'

PRINTS, GINGHAMS AND LAWNS—a splendid assortment, at C. VOORHIS'.

SUMMER GOODS—COTTONADES PLAIDE & CHECKS—for sale low, at C. VOORHIS'.

YELLOW, RED AND WHITE FLANNELS— for sale, by [July 24] C. VOORHIS'.

SLICKS, PLAIDS, ALPACAS & LUSTRES— for sale, by [July 24] C. VOORHIS'.

BONNETS—LEIGHORN AND STRAW— fashionable styles, at [July 24] VOORHIS'.

HATS—GOOD ASSORTMENT LEIGHORN, CONGRESS, KOSUTH and other styles— for sale by [July 24] VOORHIS'.

LADIES SHOES—Best assortment ever brought to this market for sale, at VOORHIS'.

COFFEE AND SUGAR—new lot just opened and for sale, at [July 24] VOORHIS'.

SALARATUS—a prime article for sale by [July 24] VOORHIS'.

TEA—Good teas for sale by VOORHIS'.

SOAP AND STARCH—for sale by VOORHIS'.

CANDLES—SPERM, STAR, ADAMANTINE AND TALLOW—at VOORHIS'.

COLORADO CARPET CHAIN—for sale at [July 24] VOORHIS'.

MOLASSES—Sugar House Orleans and Golden Syrup, at [July 24] VOORHIS'.

MEDICINES—Graefenburg's, for sale at [July 24] VOORHIS'.

PICKLES, PEPPER SAUCE AND CATSUP— for sale low, by [July 24] VOORHIS'.

OLIVE OIL—put up for table use, for sale low by [July 24] VOORHIS'.

WM. H. GOOCH. JOHN GOOCH, JR.

WM. H. GOOCH & BRO.

Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANTS.

Kansville, Iowa.

Persons having goods to ship for this place will do well to ship to us. We have made arrangements to receive all merchandise consigned to our care.

N. B. Goods forwarded to Salt Lake, by paying for freight and charges to this place, and one half the freight from here to Salt Lake.

N. B. We are ready to store all kinds of merchandise. A good cellar under the building. Also consignments solicited.

Kansville, Sept. 18th, 1850.

THE ELEPHANT WEST.

J. W. TOOTLE & BROTHER,

WOULD respectfully inform the ladies of Kansville and vicinity that they have just received a supply of Summer Dress Goods, that, for beauty of fabric and newness of style, have not been surpassed; also a very excellent lot of prints, &c. Ladies are requested to call and see the stock. Prices, as usual, low as the lowest.

J. W. TOOTLE & BROS.

Kansville, July 8, 1850.

NEW STORE JUST OPENED ON KEE CREEK, Near Key Creek Mills, BY J. W. COOLIDGE.

THE attention of the public is respectfully called to a well selected stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Iron, &c., just opened at the above place, at prices which cannot fail to please.

Ladies are invited to examine the assortment of Dress Goods which will be found in great variety; also gingham ribbons, fringes, lace, sewing gloves, hosiery, and all articles in the line.

Groceries have been purchased expressly for family use, and are of the best quality.

N. B. Goods or cash paid for all kinds of Grain. Key Creek, Sept. 18th, 1850.

J. W. COOLIDGE.

Selling Off AT THE BLUFF STORE.

To make room for NEW GOODS and other alterations we offer great inducements to present purchasers, viz:

Domestics—At 9 and 10 cents per yard.

Calicoes—At 10 and 12 1/2 cents per yard.

Iron—At from 5 cents per pound.

Hardware, Paints, Oils, Drugs, and other Domestic Goods. We have retained 10 to 15 per cent.

Consignment of Goods—Reduced 25 per cent.

and other Dry Goods, also Country Manufactures. And we offer on all purchases above 10 dollars

FIVE PER CENT DISCOUNT.

GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.

BROWN & MILLER.

Kansville, Oct. 2d 1850.

DESERT HOUSE

BEING now completed and ready for the home or traveling community. The proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to render the house a comfortable stopping place; and the table well supplied with the best of the local efforts. As this point is to be the future route of the men who search for gold, their attention is called to the above house. It is situated in the central and business part of town, and had been built with a view to the last business.

Particular attention will be paid to the stable department, and the security and comfort of all under his charge.

WILLIAM WILGATE.

A few boarders can be accommodated here.

Kansville, Iowa, August 7, 1850.

WOOL FOR SALE IN large or small quantities by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON

THE BLUFF STORE.

WILL our friends and the public generally give us a call? We are now prepared to receive visitors, and exhibit our choice and extensive assortment of

SUMMER AND FALL GOODS.

BROADCLOTHS—Cashmere, Sateen, Flannels, Drills, brown, white and blue; Cottonades.

JEANS—Kentucky and cotton—Canton Flannels, Domestic.

TICKINGS—prints, lawns, longcloths, linens.

GINGHAMS—Linen, cotton, French and American.

ALPACAS—Black and colored, red mohair and blue.

MERINOS—French and English Goods.

HATS—Leighorn, palmated, Congress and Rough and Ready.

BONNETS—Leighorn, Straw, muslin and fancy.

MUSQUITO BARS—Fans, parasols and umbrellas.

GLOVES—Ladies and Gents, white and colored cotton, silk, blue thread and kid.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Gents and ladies gaiters.

LEATHER—Best French calf, kip and colored morocco.

HARDWARE—Knives and forks and tools in great variety.

IRON—Steel, Hollowware and brass kettles.

FANCY GOODS—Viz: Bracelets, beads, rings and other ornaments; silk, worsted and fancy braid; combs, brushes and fancy soap; needles and pins.

CLOCKS—Watch Keys, glasses and guards.

VIOLINS—Strings and Bridges.

THREADS—Linen, cotton, colored and spool; tapes.

BUTTONS—Innumerable, silk mould and metal SHAWLS—Nets, Laces, artificials and ribbons.

GROCERIES—Viz: Tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco, spices, milk, liquors, powder, lead, shot, barley, crackers, soap and candles.

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. We shall expect all debts due to us settled before 15th Sept, on which day we shall hand the residue to the sheriff for immediate collection.

BROWN & MILLER.

Kansville, Aug. 21, 1850.

GOODS! GOODS!!

New Goods at Linden, Missouri.

T. H. TOOTLE & CO.

HAVE just received per steamer a large and well selected stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

Re-Union in Heaven.

BY WM. LEROY.

If you bright stars which gem the night,
So kind a blinding dwelling sphere,
Where each spirit dwells in bliss,
Whom Death has torn asunder here;
How sweet it were to see you,
And leave this dreary world of care,
Mix'd soul and soul to cleave the sky,
And soar away from star to star.
But O! how dark, how drear and lone,
Would seem the brightest world of bliss,
If wandering through each radiant one,
We failed to find the loved of this.
If there no more the ties shall twine,
That Death's cold hand alone could sever,
Ah! then these stars in mockery shine,
More hateful as they shine forever.
It cannot be—each hope, each fear,
That lights the eye or clouds the brow,
Proclaims there is a happier sphere,
Than this bleak world that holds us now.
There is a voice which sorrow hears,
When heaviest weight, life's galling chain,
Ties heaven that whistles—Dry those tears,
The pure in heart shall meet again.
Good—Bye.

Farewell, Farewell is a lonely sound,
And always brings a sigh;
But give to me when loved ones part—
That sweet old word—Good-bye.
Farewell, Farewell may do for the gay,
When pleasure's throng is nigh;
But give to me that better word,
That comes from the heart—Good-bye!
Adieu, Adieu; we hear it oft,
With a tearful smile and sigh;
But the heart feels more when lips move not,
And the eyes speak the gentle—Good-bye.
Farewell, Farewell is never heard,
When the tear's in the mother's eye;
Adieu, Adieu; she speaks it not—
But, my love—Good-bye—Good-bye.

MISCELLANY.

Further Details of the Execution of Dr. Webster.

From the correspondence of the New York Herald we select the following highly interesting details of the closing scene in the Boston tragedy:

During the night before the execution, Webster conversed freely with the officers, and read the Bible diligently and earnestly till about 12 o'clock, when he felt weary, and laid down on his cot to take his last sleep. At about half past four in the morning, he awoke and appeared much refreshed by his repose. He then prayed audibly; and from what I have heard, there is no doubt that he was extremely penitent, and alluded to his approaching execution. He ate a light breakfast, and seemed prepared to meet his fate. While conversing on the subject of his execution, and during his meditations, he exclaimed, in an impressive manner: "If it be possible, let this cup pass from me; yet not my will, but Thine, O Lord, be done!" He smoked a cigar, too, I believe; but, less any wrong impression should be formed from the circumstance, I will say that he was addicted to the use of tobacco in that form; and was not comfortable unless he had a cigar in his mouth, lighted or unlighted. At about dusk in the evening, a wagon, containing materials for the scaffold, entered the jail yard, and from the close proximity of the entrance to his cell, he must have known the object of the movement.

SEVEN O'CLOCK.—At 7 o'clock, I proceeded to the Leverett street jail, and on arriving there found the carpenters employed in erecting the scaffold. There were not more than two hundred persons in the street opposite the jail, nor more than fifty in the jail yard at the time. Among the latter were officers deputed to preserve order, and several attaches of the press of Boston and other cities. The noise made by the mechanics in hammering the nails, must have been heard by the unfortunate condemned. As blow after blow was made, the countenances of all present became graver, and perfect stillness was maintained by the spectators. If there was any conversation it was in whispers. The rope was then rove, and by a quarter to eight the last nail was driven, and all the arrangements for the execution were completed.

EIGHT O'CLOCK.—At this hour the whole police force selected for the occasion was in attendance, consisting of 124 men. Here and there in the yard I observed deputy sheriffs with their swords, (the handles of which were covered with crapes,) some police officers and about 160 spectators. All eyes were directed to the scaffold in the center of the jail yard, and particularly to the rope with the noose at the end. The rear of the houses in Lowell street looked into the jailyard, and the windows and roofs of some of them were packed with persons of both sexes, and of all ages. It grieved me to see ladies and young girls manifest their morbid curiosity in this way. I am happy in being able to say, however, that three of those houses were shut by the occupants, who went out of town rather than witness the execution, or be in the vicinity of the place where these solemn preparations were being made, and where a fellow being was to expiate his crime by a violent death. If I had had time I would have procured the number of those houses and the names of their occupants, and inserted both in this report. On the door of one of these houses a bill was posted, to this effect—"not at home; opposed to capital punishment."

HALF PAST EIGHT O'CLOCK.—The witnesses to the execution, a certain number of whom were summoned by the Sheriff, in accordance with the law, arrived, and took their seats in the office of the jailor. The condemned and the Rev. Dr. Putnam were at this time conversing on religious subjects. The number of spectators increased, and they were expected to see the Professor come forth to be executed.

A QUARTER BEFORE NINE.—The Sheriff and his aids visited the condemned, and informed him that in a few minutes they would be called upon to discharge their duty. Prof. Webster informed them that he was ready, and waived their summons. He thanked them individually and collectively for the kindness and attention extended to him during his imprisonment.

NINE O'CLOCK.—Prof. Webster and the

Rev. Mr. Putnam in the cell of the condemned, engaged in religious exercises.

QUARTER PAST NINE.—The Sheriff informed the witnesses above referred to, that their sad duty was about to commence, and requested them to accompany him to the jail. They walked arm in arm, followed by the reporters for the press, and spectators, into the corridors of the jail, and to the door of Professor Webster's cell which was thrown open. The Rev. Mr. Putnam then, in the presence of all assembled, offered the following prayer, Professor Webster being on his knees:

"Oh God! Now that a brother man is about to pass from us, to be removed from this world to a better, we invoke for him Thy mercy and the spirit of thy charity. Oh God! accept his repentance as sincere and effective in the sight of the Searcher of all hearts; and oh, thou God of all mercies, take him, forgive him and redeemed, to Thy bosom. Let the humble hope which he entertains be realized. Let the Savior, whom he has humbly sought for the sake of his soul, receive him and confess him before his Father which is in Heaven. Oh God! accept now his heartfelt thanks for all the mercies vouchsafed to him, and for the support extended to him in his lonely prison hours, when he humbly addressed the Throne of Grace, and communed in spirit with God, and found peace. We thank Thee, for Thy goodness. Oh God! we pray for those who are near and dear to him, that they may have from on High, strength and fortitude to bear the blow which awaits them; and that his ardent prayer to Heaven may be answered, and their days on earth may be crowned with blessings, and that spiritual joys and blessings may be vouchsafed to them; and when their days shall pass, may God reunite the fond ties of life, to be broken no more. We unite with him in the prayer, that those connected with him may have blessings from on high.

"And, oh God! we pray for the ministers of the law, who have now a solemn and sad office to perform; that they may do it with a tender heart and christian charity. We pray that all hearts, every where, may be softened with brotherly kindness, and fraternal sympathy towards their fellow sinner, who is going to meet him whom all must meet. We pray that the lesson of this hour may be sanctified to all who witness it. Oh, God! be it our most anxious desire to prepare for that great hour. Give us true repentance, for we are all sinners. Grant us Thy infinite mercy, for we do all need it. And now we commit our brother to Thee, and while he bows submissive to human laws which he violated, and the behests of earthly justice, behold him a suppliant at the mercy seat of Him who knoweth all hearts, who tempers justice with mercy, and who accepts the contrite in heart. Take him to Thyself and number him with the redeemed. Let his sins be washed as white as snow. Extend to him Thy infinite mercy, that he may forever rest with God. Strengthen him in this his hour of trouble. Let the light of Thy countenance shine upon him. Here us and answer us; we ask ask it for mercy's sake, in the name of Jesus Christ, our Savior. Amen."

When the religious services were concluded, the spectators who were invited to hear it returned to the jail yard. Dr. Webster was then pinioned, and a procession formed of the witnesses, preceded by the Sheriff, with a cocked hat, and sword attached to his side. The Sheriff directed the witnesses where to take their places. He then ascended the scaffold for the purpose of seeing that nothing was left undone.

HALF PAST NINE.—The Sheriff retired from the scaffold, satisfied that the arrangements for the execution were complete, and proceeded to the cell of Prof. Webster, to inform him that his time was up.

TWENTY-FIVE MINUTES TO TEN O'CLOCK.—Every thing being ready for the execution, Professor Webster was directed to take his place in the melancholy procession which was being formed. He did so. The High Sheriff led the way, followed by the jailor and turnkeys of Leverett street jail. Next came Professor Webster, supported by the Rev. Mr. Putnam, whom the unfortunate man requested to stay with him to the last moment, and constables Dexter and Eastbrook. Professor Webster walked firmly but dejectedly to the scaffold, amid the most profound silence. His step was firm, and his countenance betrayed no emotion. He looked at the ground, and was apparently resigned to the doom which awaited him. He was dressed in a plain suit of black, and had no neckcloth. His frock coat was buttoned the greater part of the way.

TWENTY-THREE MINUTES TO TEN.—The procession reached the scaffold, and the condemned was motioned to place himself directly under the rope, which he did accordingly. The Sheriff read the warrant for the execution of John W. Webster for the crime of murder. While he was doing so, the condemned and Rev. Dr. Putnam were earnestly engaged in conversation, the former repeatedly bowing, as if acquiescing in what the clergyman said. He then shook hands with Dr. Putnam, and the officers commenced their sad duties.

Professor Webster was requested to take a seat on a chair, so that his legs might be confined. The Deputy Sheriff then strapped them.

Prof. Webster's legs having been fastened, the Sheriff took leave of the unfortunate man. Prof. Webster convulsively shook the Sheriff's hand, and retained it in his for a few seconds, but did not speak. The rope was placed around his neck, and the black cap put on. An intense feeling was manifested by the spectators.

SEVENTEEN MINUTES TO TEN O'CLOCK.—The Sheriff addressed the people assembled, speaks as follows holding in his hand the warrant of execution:—"In the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and of the good people thereof, I now proceed to execute the orders contained in this death warrant."

The Sheriff then turned round, faced the prisoner, took a single step, placed his foot on a spring—the part of the platform on which Prof. Webster stood fell, and the unfortunate man was hanging by the neck.

The fall was about eight feet, and to appearances his neck was dislocated. He struggled but little and evidently suffered no pain. The only evidence of the death struggle, which he manifested was a slight convulsive movement of the legs, which were partially drawn up for an instant. In less than four minutes all signs of life were extinct and Prof. Webster was in the other world, there we trust, to receive forgiveness for his crime.

After remaining suspended just half an hour, Drs. Henry G. Clark and Charles H. Stedman examined the body, and informing the Sheriff that life was extinct, that officer so declared it to the legal witnesses and spectators; and at the same time thanked the witnesses, in the name of the Commonwealth, for attending and aiding the officers of the law in the painful duty which had just been performed.

A pine coffin, painted black, was then placed beneath the body. The corpse was lowered, the rope removed from the neck, the lid of the coffin was nailed down, and the body was then removed to the cell which Professor Webster recently occupied, according to the Professor's express desire. It will remain there till evening, and then be delivered to the friends of the unfortunate criminal.

While living, Prof. Webster enjoined the Sheriff not to permit any person to look at his remains while they were in jail. I understand that late in the evening the body will be taken to Cambridge where arrangements will be made for the funeral, which will take place on Sunday next. The body will be deposited in the family vault, at Mount Auburn, one of the most beautiful cemeteries in the world. Everything connected with the funeral was arranged by Prof. Webster himself.

It was rather singular that the very instant when the condemned man dropped, the whistle of a locomotive, on one of the railroads was sounded by the engineer. The noise was peculiarly melancholy—resembling more a loud and distant moan than a whistle.

Among those who attended the execution in the performance of his official duty as deputy sheriff, was a son of a former Professor of Harvard University.

I understand that the proprietor of an adjoining house from the roof of which the melancholy scene could be witnessed, rented standing places to all who applied for each at the rate of a dollar each. One house was forcibly opened and occupied by persons who wanted to see the execution.

Professor Webster was in the fifty-sixth year of his age. I was informed, immediately after the execution took place, that Professor Webster was interrogated as to whether he wished to make any further confession, he said that he did not—that the last confession was true, that he could not add to, nor subtract from it. He died, therefore, with the assertion that the killing of Dr. Parkman was not premeditated—that in a moment of passion he struck him with a piece of grape vine, that death was the result, and for the purpose of concealing the act he attempted to dispose of the body in the manner specified.

"I guess misus is going to have a party to-night, and this note is to ax the gentleman you have just called to attend."

Here, you little rascal, walk up and give an account of yourself; where have you been?

After the galls, father. Did you ever know me to do so when I was a boy?

No sir—but mother did.

Mrs. Partington says that just before the last war with England, circumstances were seen round the moon nightly, shooting stars perambulated the earth, the desk of the sun was covered with black spots like blobs of ink and comets swept the horizon with their operative tails. Every body said it portended war, and sure enough war did come. Its costiveness was felt throughout the land, but the bravery of General Jackson expiated the American citizens, and foreign domineering soon became a by-word.

Orators have said a good many smart things, but it was a home-sick Irishman who said:—"Sir, I was born at a very early period of life, and if I ever live till the day of my death—and the Lord knows whether I will or not—my soul shall see sweate Ireland before it leaves Ameriky."

At a Printer's Festival in Washington, the following was a regular toast:—"Woman—The fairest work of creation—the edition being extensive, let no man be without a copy."

"Were you ever cross-questioned?"—"Yes, when questioned by my wife, after spending the evening abroad—cross enough, in all conscience."

Diderot has a happy conceit about women. To describe her, he says, the pen should be dipped in the colors of the rainbow, and the paper dried with dust gathered from the wings of a butterfly.

A wagish country editor, in reply to the criticisms of a cotemporary, says it never was his lot to school but one day in his life, and that was at night, but nobody had a candle, and the "skule marm" didn't come!

Uncle Zeke, did you know that the United States have been in the habit of encouraging and acknowledging torres?

Certainly not Simon, what kind of torres? Territories. Now give me some patience or I'll catch the measles and make you pay for 'em.

Dick Greely courted a girl named Pond. Having a quarrel with her one day he went off swearing that he was not fond of ponds, although he had a Pond which was full of 'em.

Constitutionally tired is now the polite way of expressing the fact that a man is naturally lazy.

One reason why the world is not reformed, is because every man would have others take a start, never thinking of himself.

ST. JOSEPH ADVERTISEMENTS.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter
Great Cash and Produce Depot.
MIDDLETON & RILEY,
St. Joseph, Mo.

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern States the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally.

Ladies dress goods and fancy fashions of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles.
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.

Hardware,
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.
Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to storing and forwarding on the most favorable terms.
St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

MAMMOTH BLUE MORTAR

St. Joseph, Missouri.
H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continues the Drug business at the old stand, where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SAFES, and can furnish them directly from the Proprietors, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.
Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar," on the West side of Main street.
St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1860.

E. J. HARPER, WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER, St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentlemen's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thinblades, gold pens; pencils; bows, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trappings, musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; snuff bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.
St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850—1y

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.

(Successors to W. H. Bedford.)
HAVING associated ourselves together, we will continue the Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware, Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business, at the old stand of the sign of the "LION."

On Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.
N. B. Having an abundance of warehouse room near the river, we will give special attention to Receiving, Storing and Forwarding any and every thing that may be entrusted to us. We each offer our humble and sincere thanks to our old friends and customers, for their kindness and patronage given heretofore, and hope they will again favor us with a sight of their welcome faces, and we will prove to them, we can do as well by them as formerly.

O. H. P. CRAIG.
A. C. CRAIG.
St. Joseph, July 24, 1850.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRY & YOUNG

WOULD respectfully announce that they are now moving at the old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; suitings; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; pickers and shovels; tin; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of gold pens, W. H. R. CRAIG.

READY MADE CLOTHING.
Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of DRY CLEANED SUGAR, Wanted to keep in any climate.
All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons), would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them and they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves.
PERRY & YOUNG.
St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

LOOK HERE!! LOOK HERE!!

The Cheapest Goods in Polkavacemine, is at Bethlehem.

JUST received per steamer Salsda a general assortment of Fancy Dry Goods and groceries, also a large lot of lemons, raisins, candies, tobacco, liquors, &c. We would say to the people look to your own interest. Call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere, for we are well assured that the quality and price of our goods will induce all to purchase that examine for themselves.
W. W. RILEY.
Bethlehem, August 7, 1850—41.

D. BALLO, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

THE subscriber has served as Tutor of Music for twenty-two years in the Army and Navy of the United States, and four years as leader at West Point.

He is now prepared to teach upon any kind of "WIND" INSTRUMENTS, and will accept of no fee. Also to arrange music for Brass, Wood and String Bands.

He has on hand a large assortment of music already arranged for the above.

Any orders left at Nordman & Ferguson's store, will be promptly attended to, and at the lowest prices.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 13, 1850—3m

GLASSWARE—just opened and for sale low.

Kansville, Jan. 24, 1850—4m

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!
A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kansville, and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to Salt Lake, California and Oregon generally, and every individual person in particular: that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at the SIGN of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Pilot Cloths, Cassinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Moleskins, Brown and Bleached Domestics, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaid, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linseys, Gingham, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

Also, the best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewelry, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hosiery, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaid, Delaines, Alpaca's, Lawns, Muslin and cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., and quantity and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

Also, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do, Stationery, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Slips, Hats and Caps.

Manufactured in any size, shape and quality for emigrants. Also Spanish and Pack Saddles, Bridles, Belts, Sheathes and everything in that line.

Also, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind: Dyed Stuffs—fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Petroleum, Fishes, Glue, Bottles, Vials, Corks, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medicinal use.

Also, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Botanical do; Ague and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure), and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles to numerous too mention. There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT.

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE.

The subscriber has opened an extensive Bakery and Confectionary Establishment in Emporium Buildings, Where Hard Bread, Crackers, Leaf Bread, Pies, Cakes, Cakes, Soda and other whole-some Beverages, Tobacco, Cigars, Nuts and fruit, and every kind of Refreshments that are to be had in the country, kept constantly on hand. Groceries and Eating houses supplied on reasonable terms. Kansville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, April 3, 1850.

ECCE! HOC AGE. TRIAL GOES BEYOND REPORT.

Legal Documents.
JAMES SLOAN, District Clerk, who has prepared for twenty years in Kansas, Clerk, Attorney, Solicitor and Conveyancer, will attend to the drawing of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, and all other documents or business requisite. Can take the acknowledgments and complete them, and all shall be done with ability care and despatch.

Office in the MUSIC HALL, adjoining the Printing office.
Kansville, March 6, 1850.

FRONTIER HOUSE.

AT COUNCIL BLUFFS.
JAMES ROWLAND, Proprietor.
MR. ROWLAND has taken the above house, and is now prepared, to entertain travellers and others at all times. His table is always supplied with the best market affords, and no pains will be spared to make it the home of all who patronize him. He is also prepared to keep horses in the best manner, also yards where horse carts can be kept. The above House is situated immediately at Council Bluffs Landing, on the river, any person coming by way of the river will find it to the advantage to call at the above house.

WEEKLY MAIL COACH.

Running Weekly between, St. Joseph, Mo., and Kansville, Iowa.
MR. HENRY MOWER, has his Mail Stage Coach in successful operation between St. Joseph, Mo., and Kansville, Iowa, leaving St. Joseph on every Tuesday morning at 4 o'clock, and passing through Savannah, Oregon, Linden, Austin and St. Francis, arriving at Kansville, Thursday at 6 o'clock, and leaving Kansville, Saturday at 6 o'clock, and passing through the above named towns, arriving at St. Joseph on Monday at 6 o'clock, p. m.

N. B. Passengers can depend upon the regularity of the above arrangements as he carries the United States Mail. A share of public patronage solicited.

HENRY MOWER.
SAMUEL FERRIN, Agents.
Kansville, Aug. 21, 1850.

GOODS SELLING AT COST.

THE firm of J. A. Kelting & Co., are making different arrangements in business, and will sell their dry stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Variety Goods, Groceries &c., at prime cost. The goods we shall sell. We have but one price. That will be sufficiently low to satisfy any one. Our object is to sell. One of the firm will commence business in another house as soon as the first of September next.

J. A. KELTING & CO.
Kansville, August 5, 1850.

NEW GOODS!

A. SORLEY, St. Joseph, Missouri.
IS now receiving a splendid lot of SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS, of every description, of the Latest Style and Patterns. And is prepared to offer Great Inducements to all who may favor him with a call. His stock comprises a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. Also, a large and well selected assortment of fruit and nuts.

My plan is to sell for CASH ONLY, and at a small advance on cost; the rate charged for goods at my store, will contrast largely with prices paid by those who buy on time. Many place an undue importance on the credit system, unawful of the fact, that constitutes a nominal profit, yet when compared with the inevitable cash system it is a positive loss.

Selling on time is hazardous under the best circumstances. Those who sell on time must buy on time. Therefore, I will say to my old customers and the public generally, that you will save much by calling and examining my Stock of Goods, before purchasing.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 17, 1850—1y.

WINTER BOOTS.

THE Subscriber has on hand at his residence on Hyde street, a few doors above the Guardian office, 300 Pair superior Winter Boots.

Made of the best material and Workmanship. Which he offers at the lowest market price. He solicits an examination of the Boots, believing that they are best article ever offered in this market. Call and examine for yourselves.

GEO. W. ARMSTRONG.
Kansville, Sept. 16, 1850.

GEO. H. ELLIOTT,

South-East corner of Main and Jule Street, OPPOSITE THE CITY HOTEL.

St. Joseph, Missouri.
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in, and Manufacturer of Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware, Parlor and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, Air Tight, Cast-iron, Press Premium, Improved, &c., &c.

All orders from Country Merchants, or others who will be promptly attended to, and at the lowest prices.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 13, 1850—3m

GLASSWARE—just opened and for sale low.

Kansville, Jan. 24, 1850—4m

SCHOOL BOOKS.

AND STATIONARY.

JUST RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE, MCGUFFEY'S 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Eclectic Readers.

Elementary Spelling Books;
Adams' and Colburn's Arithmetic;
Brown's Grammar;
Quincy's Geography and Atlas;
Note, Cap and Letter paper, low, medium and high priced;

Steel pens of various kinds;
Pen holders;
Slate and lead pencils;
Ink in large and small bottles;
Wafers and seal wax;
Envelopes, white and buff;
Mottos;

Stationery;
School Writing Books;
Copy Books, or specimens of Penmanship, coarse and running hand;
Joiners Pencils;
Almanacs for 1850;
Sweet Oil in bottles, of a superior quality.

All of which are offered at reasonable prices for ready pay only.
Kansville, November, 14, 1849.

MEDICINES! MEDICINES!

Just Received at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kansville, Iowa.

10 dozen Syrup Sarsaparilla;
10 " London Mustang;
70 " Iodine;
6 " New and Best Liniment;
6 " Tooth Wash, assorted;
35 " Tooth Powders;
3 " Worm Syrup;
35 " Vermifuge, assorted;
150 " Court Plaster;
6 " Cough mixtures;
150 " Pills, assorted, of every kind;
6 " Cough Candy;
6 " Children's Cough Syrup;
12 " Cologne, assorted;
3 " Cayenne in Phials;
12 " Blacking;

2 " Seidlitz, also tooth paste; balsam; shaving cream; hair tonic, embrocations; lavender water; Beuties Remedies; autumnal wine; Romanes tonic mixture; Bateman's drops; ladanum; paregoric; essence of life; British and Harlem oils; opodeldoe; bears oil; ox marrow; hair oils, all kinds; spirits nitre; hart